

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO. 42.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1917

PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Bishop F. J. Kinsman Intends Making a Visitation

HOW TO HELP YOUR PARISH

Sunday, October 21st. The 20th Sunday after Trinity.
Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
11.45, Sunday School session, 7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.
October 28th. Festival, S. S. Simon and Jude, St. Jude 1st, "Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ."

St. Simon and St. Jude were both apostles. The first is also called Simon Zelotes, and the Canaanite, to distinguish him from St. Peter. He preached the Gospel in Egypt and Africa, and afterward in Britain, where, as some say, he was crucified. But others state that he died in Persia, by the hands of idolatrous priests, and that he was sawn asunder. St. Jude is reckoned among the brethren of our Lord, being the son of Joseph and brother of James; but in his humility he calls himself only "the SERVANT of Jesus Christ." He is called in Scripture Lebbaeus, expressive of prudence and understanding, and also Thaddeus, to denote one zealous in God's praise. He preached in Judea and Galilee, and has left one Epistle. It is believed that he was put to death in Persia by the Magi.

The Members of the Chancel Committee for October and November, are: Miss Charlotte Peverly, and Miss Rebecca Watkins.

The Rt. Rev. F. J. Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, intends making his visitation to St. Anne's Parish, to administer the Rite of Confirmation, on the Sunday next before Advent, at the evening service. A number of our young people who have come to the years of discretion, as prescribed by the Church, should bear this in mind and think seriously of taking this step in the Christian life. Confirmation instructions will be given on Monday evenings at the Rectory, at seven thirty. You are invited to join the Class now in preparation.

The Rector will be pleased to administer the Holy Communion in houses for those who by reason of illness or infirmity are prevented from coming to the church.

There is great suffering among the Armenians, being persecuted by the Turks for the sake of Christianity, to which they cling with a tenacity and devotion that suggests the spirit of the early Christians in the days of persecutions and martyrdom. They have a special claim on the affections of the historic Church of which they are an ancient part. The Armenians are the martyrs of modern days, for they are offered immunity if they will deny Christ but they choose starvation and death rather than to be false to their religion.

Here and there an item in the daily papers is beginning to tell in terms we can understand the meaning of war. We read the other day that a private of the Harvard Unit Base Hospital had lost both legs as a result of the German attack on the American Hospital in France. Our allies can read such reports without flinching, but our nerves are not yet prepared for the realism of war. The beauty of the sacrifice is very moving. We shall grow accustomed to these items as they appear in the American press; but we must not grow accustomed to taking such sacrifices for granted. We who remain at home should feel humiliation and shame if we add a straw's weight to the burden of those at the front by chafing at the repeated demands for our charity, food saving and self-control in utterance.

A heart welcome for everybody at St. Anne's. The parish is supported by the free will offerings of worshippers. The "Envelope System" is used. This gives opportunity for a regular systematic offering each week. A set of Envelopes dated for each Sunday in the year, may be obtained on application to the Rector.

How you can help your Parish. By attending at least one service each Sunday, and by asking some one who is not in the habit of attending service to come to church with you. It may do that stranger good, it will be a benefit to our church, and we are confident it will mean a blessing to you too.

Orders Coal Price Fixed

Charles H. Ten Weeges, recently appointed coal administrator for Delaware, has declared that the coal dealers will have to take steps at once to compile a schedule of prices in accordance with Dr. Garfield's instructions. Mr. Ten Weeges has issued instructions to the dealers all through the state showing them how to arrive at their retail prices as fixed on the margin of profit in 1915 and 1916. Several dealers in state have stated that they do not intend to make any changes in prices until they hear further instructions from Washington, but Mr. Ten Weeges made it clear to them Saturday that he is the coal administrator for this State, has full authority and that they will have to abide by his instructions.

Woodland Honor Roll

The following pupils of Woodland school are on the honor roll for the past school month: Lillian Smith, Mary Blanchfield, Anna Blanchfield, William Smith, Robert Armstrong.

TOWNSEND

Dallas Hart, of Woodbury, N. J., spent the week-end at his home.

Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson was entertained Tuesday by Mrs. A. Richardson.

Mrs. Cotter, of Tacony, Pa., is spending some time with her sister Mrs. Margaret Inn.

John Geary, Jr., of Atlantic City, is visiting his aunt Mrs. Walter S. Money of near town.

Frank Hutchinson and friend, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his father D. P. Hutchinson.

Harry Hart, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end the guest of his mother Mrs. George M. D. Hart.

Mrs. George Atwell, of Still Pond, has returned home from a visit to Mrs. George M. D. Hart.

Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with her brother William A. Scott and family.

George W. Van Dyke and wife spent Sunday with their son G. Ralph Van Dyke and family near Middletown.

Mrs. Alfred Gohl and daughters, of Atlantic City, are visiting her parents B. G. Lockerman and family.

The boys of town who are at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., were week-end guests of their parents here.

Mrs. John Townsend and Mrs. W. Collins spent Tuesday with Garrett Othson and wife in Middletown.

The Townsend Branch of the Red Cross have moved from the School building to the store room on corner of South and Main streets. This will be headquarters until further notice.

The first of four entertainments was given in the School Auditorium last Friday evening by the Radcliffe Co., who presented the Mills Andros Co., with Emil Schuman flutist. The next entertainment will be in November.

Edward Hart and William A. Scott are among the number appointed as delegates to attend the ninth annual Convention of the Southern Congress held in New York from Monday to Wednesday.

Rev. Warren Burr, pastor of M. E. Church has arranged for a Harvest Home Service Sunday, Oct. 28. Rev. J. Heston Wiley the first pastor of Townsend charge having filled the pulpit from 1878 to 1881 will preach in the morning beginning 10.30.

Announcement is made if the connection of Gilbert H. Hayden with the sales department of A. W. Pusey, real estate broker, No. 206 West Ninth Street. Mr. Hayden was formerly identified with the real estate business at Ninth and Jefferson Street, Wilmington.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM W. BLACK

William W. Black, Pennsylvania Railroad agent at Laurel, died Tuesday morning after having been sick for about a month. He had served as agent at Laurel for nineteen years, after having had a similar position here for fifteen years.

Deceased was a son of William W. and Catherine Evans Black and was born fifty-nine years ago in Cecil county, Md., on a farm near Principio Furnace. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Union Lodge of this town and of Lulu Temple, Philadelphia; a Shriner and a Knight Commander. In 1899 he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

His body was taken to West Nottingham, Cecil county Tuesday afternoon. Funeral services were held in the church there on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Black never married.

WALTER C. HARRIS

Walter C. Harris, aged 26 years of Townsend, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Harris, died Tuesday night at the home of his parents at Bridgeville. Mr. Harris had been in poor health for eight months and had been confined to his bed two weeks prior to his death. He was an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having been assistant agent at Townsend.

Three years ago he married Miss Ruth Richardson of Townsend, where they made their home.

He is survived by his wife and baby girl, aged 10 months, his father, mother, seven sisters and one brother.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS

William B. Williams for many years a farmer in this vicinity died at his home in Wilmington on Thursday morning, aged 72 years.

The deceased leaves to mourn his death a widow, and one son, Mr. Elwood C. Williams a farmer near Port Penn. Funeral services will be held at his late home in Wilmington and the remains brought to Middletown this morning on the 11.25 train where interment will be made in Forest cemetery.

Parent-Teacher Meeting

The Parent-Teacher Association will hold a meeting at the school Friday afternoon October 26th, at 3 o'clock. An interesting program is being arranged and every member is urged to be present.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Delightful weather.

Fresh fish are scarce.

Hallowe'en, October 31st.

Pumpkin pies are about ripe.

Time to get camphor perfume out of the overcoats.

Letters testamentary have been issued on the estate of Marian Jane Hewes, late of St. Georges Hundred, to Gertrude Beck and James Gaylord Bragdon.

Every lady in Middletown and vicinity should give the local Red Cross Society all the assistance they possibly can in turning out the work necessary for the comfort of our soldier boys.

The annual supper of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Bethesda M. E. Church will be held in the lecture room of the church on next Thursday evening. Tickets 50 cents.

The first fall meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of the M. Pleasant and Jamison Corner schools was held in the Jamison Corner school yesterday afternoon.

Just a "nice normal fall" is the prediction for the coming months, as there is no indication of storms or violent doings on the part of nature. Those who read the signs declare this fall will be rich in booty for the hunter.

The tomato crop on this peninsula this season will be the means of lifting hundreds of farmers out of debt and undoubtedly many a mortgage will be paid off by the enormous profits derived from the crop.

The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a Sunday School institute in Bethesda M. E. Church on Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9. Bishop W. F. McDowell of Washington, D. C., is expected to speak in the evening.

QUEEN ESTHER MEETING

Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel, of near Townsend, delightfully entertained the Queen Esther Circle and a few of their friends at their home on Tuesday evening. This was the regular monthly meeting of the circle, but very little business was discussed, most of the time being spent socially. Two new names Miss Alma Whitlock and Miss Helen Dugan were added to the circle's number. The house was decorated with pumpkins, autumn leaves, golden red etc., in keeping with Hallowe'en. At 10.30 delicious refreshments were served by the committee. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Neff, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Banning, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel, Jr., of Port Penn, Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. John Dore, Mrs. Royden Wilson, Mrs. Mae Moore, Misses Emily Allee, Lillian Melvin, Anna Denny, Odell Gallagher, Sarah Kates, Edna Byrnes, Mazie Daniels, Martha Pearce, Esther Whitlock, Alma Whitlock, Helen Dugan Rachel Shockley, Mary Culver, Viola Weber, Marian Pinder, Lottie Jolls, Ada Scott and Messrs. Leslie Truitt, Harry Daniels, Lemont Jones, Harry Culver and Adam Reed.

COMMITTED TO WORKHOUSE

Joseph Rhoades, negro, aged 29 years, was committed to the workhouse in default of \$1,000 bail, by Magistrate Gillis of Wilmington Tuesday, on a highway robbery charge. Rhoades, with Dennis Perkins, another negro, on June 7, is charged, assaulted and robbed Lemuel Johnson, an aged negro from the lower part of the state, beating him into unconsciousness, and taking about \$14. Perkins was caught in a few hours after the robbery was committed, but Rhoades made his escape and has been living in Philadelphia since. Perkins was tried in the September term of court and sentenced to two years in the county prison and twenty lashes. Rhoades had registered for the conscription and since leaving Middletown had sent a forwarding address to Postmaster Brockson of this town to have his mail sent to him at his Philadelphia address. The postmaster, under the postal regulations, is not allowed to divulge the address of anyone, and Charles Warner, chairman of the State Exemption Board was notified of the case. He informed the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington and Rhoades was arrested on Sunday in Philadelphia and brought to Middletown.

Cow Upsets Auto

While returning to their home near Earleville Wednesday evening an automobile driven by Robert Snyder, of that section, crashed into a cow on the road, causing the machine to upset. Mrs. Snyder was thrown out of the machine, sustaining a broken collar bone and other injuries.

SPEED RACES ON MOTORCYCLES

A new departure for this vicinity to interest the sports-loving public will be a series of motorcycle speed contests on William Biggs' new Race Track, on the Maxwell Farm, near the Forest Cemetery, above Middletown, on Saturday afternoon, October 27, under the auspices of the Craddock brothers, of Philadelphia, widely known professional racing men. Franklin S. Craddock has just been crowned the champion dirt track rider of the East and Theodore Craddock, his younger brother, is not very far behind him in racing skill. Messrs. John Miller, of Paulsboro, N. J., and Edwin Kayser, of the same place, with possibly Herbert Banks, of Gibbstown, N. J., and young Neel, the great Wilmington, Delaware, racing man, are also to be present on the above date, and engage in a series of a half dozen races at from one mile to fifteen miles, using wonderfully fast Indian and Excelsior racing machines. Cash prizes from \$5 to \$25 will be the plums sought for by the racers.

On the afternoon of October 21 there will be a club run of motorcyclists from Philadelphia to the new track to give the racing men an opportunity to practice on the newly-laid out course, and on this date the public are invited to be present free of charge.

ODESSA

Harry Lightcap and wife spent Sunday last in Wilmington.

Mrs. Dilworth Vandegrift spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Walker, of Wilmington, was a visitor in town this week.

Miss Isabella Smith visited her sister at Silverside one day last week.

Mrs. John Doughten, of Wilmington, visited Miss Anne Doughten this week.

Miss Margaret McCoy has returned from a visit to relatives in Port Valley, Ga.

Harry Ward and wife, of Chester, visited Mrs. Harry Ward, Sr., on Sunday.

Joseph Heller, wife and daughter spent Sunday with relatives near Glasgow.

Mrs. M. B. Kates, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. Eccles on Sunday.

Robert Ellingsworth and family visited relatives near Kenton on Sunday last.

Mrs. Carpenter, of Port Penn, visited her daughter Mrs. Dilworth Vandegrift this week.

Ammond Heller and wife, of Wilmington, have been spending several days with relatives in town.

Misses Viola and Isabella Smith attended the Omega Alpha Fraternity dance in Newark last Friday evening.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic—"The Battle against Booze. Leader—Mrs. Harry Unruh. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Lemuel Walker and Miss Anna Moore, of this town, were quietly married at the M. E. Parsonage at Middletown on Sunday evening last.

Miss Blanche West left on Sunday for Silverside where she has taken Miss Viola Smith's position as teacher of Forward school, Miss Smith having entered upon her Senior year at the Women's College, Newark, Del.

Slag For County Roads

After waiting for several weeks for a shipment of slag, to be used to rebuild the road from Middletown to Bunker Hill, eight carloads arrived in one lot at the station here Wednesday. The slag was ordered to be shipped in car lots and was ordered to be sent out at the rate of two carloads a week.

The entire lot arriving has put Levy Courtman Fouracre in a quandary to procure teams enough to haul the stone. The farmers are busier than ever putting in their wheat crop and are unable to help with the hauling.

The slag is a by-product from the coal mines, and was tried on about two miles of road adjacent to Bunker Hill last year and proved very satisfactory on roads that were little used.

As usual Fogel & Burstan in their ad. announce important news for money-saving buyers!

Fine Temperance Addresses

A party of workers for the "Dry Campaign" visited the school Wednesday morning and took charge of the opening exercises. They were accompanied by several musicians who led the students in singing the temperance campaign songs. These same speakers gave fine addresses in Cochran Square Wednesday evening before a large audience.

Notice

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in your paper last week a correction to the sale of the Manlove farm which I advertised that I had bought. I have bought it and paid \$700 to Mr. Maxey Bland and Mr. C. R. Manlove and they have signed the agreements. These men hold the deed to said farm.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Middletown, Del.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre was in Wilmington Tuesday.

Mrs. A. Fogel spent Wednesday in Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Shepherd is spending sometime at Atlantic City.

Miss Olive Lockwood, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of her mother.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his family here.

Mrs. George V. Peverly spent last Friday and Saturday at Washington, D. C.

Miss Mildred Freeman and friend, of Wilmington, spent Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls, Alice and Clinton Jolls were Wilmington visitors Saturday.

Miss Lillian Ginn is spending the week-end with friends at Wissonoming, Pa.

Mrs. J. Z. Crossland was a Philadelphia and Wilmington visitor Wednesday.

Miss Lena Weber spent this week with her sister Mrs. Curtis Millman at Woodside.

Mrs. James Walker from Camp Dix Wrightstown, N. J., spent Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. Clara Brady Green visited Mrs. Richard Rodney, of New Castle, several days this week.

Miss Helen Jones spent part of this week with friends in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Mr. Merritt N. Lockwood, of Fort Myer, Va., visited his mother several days this week.

Mr. Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Whitlock.

Miss Mary C. Smith, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt over Sunday.

Miss Sarah Crossland, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her brother Mrs. J. Z. Crossland and wife.

Master Albert Massey, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Mrs. John J. Williams, of St. Augustine, Md., spent part of this week with Mrs. C. A. Hofferker.

Mrs. Louise McColligan spent, the week-end with her daughter Mrs. William Carey near Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Fannie Derrickson, of New York City, visited her mother Mrs. George Derrickson part of this week.

Mrs. Guy Stoffer and children have returned after a three weeks visit with her parents at Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Leech and daughter Harriett, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Peverly.

Mrs. J. W. Barnett and son Taylor, of Wilmington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Collins Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Jesse R. Willits, of Fort Myers, Va., was the guest of his father Mr. M. N. Willits and family Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary Lewis, of Sea Bright, N. J., was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis over the week-end.

Mr. A. Louise Reynolds, of New York City, was the guest of her mother Mrs. Edward Reynolds part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence V. George and little son, of Smyrna, are guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. R. H. George this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Webb Jr., and little son, and Miss Esther Whitlock spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cannon near Taylor's Bridge.

Mrs. M. Chertok and daughters Misses Rose, Elizabeth, Sophia and Tahmar and son Mr. S. Chertok, of Coatesville, Pa., were entertained over Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodall Cochran near town entertained on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Hart Jr., of Townsend, Mr. G. H. Hutchinson, of Dover, and Miss Lillian Ginn on the Levels.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price, Miss Besie Gunkel and Messrs. Leland Price and A. C. Reynolds motored to Port Deposit on Sunday.

Messrs Bayard Vinyard and Curtis Vinyard spent Saturday and Sunday in North East, Md.

Mr. Frank Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Square, Pa., was a week-end guest of Miss Mame Merritt.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, of Cecilton, and Mrs. S. S. McCubbin spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Mr. A. R. Merritt and family moved to Wilmington on Wednesday.

The members of Sassafras Church brought a donation to the Pastor, Rev. J. N. Link and family on Tuesday.

Mrs. S. H. Buckworth and daughter Louise, of near Middletown, were Sunday guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Duryea, near town.

We are sorry to report that Mr. P. F. Johns is again very sick.

Mr. L. P. King, Sr., spent one day last week with Wilmington relatives.

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NEW GERMAN MOVE IN GULF OF RIGA

German Detachments Working
Near Courland.

RUSSIANS RESISTING THEM

Landing of Germans Made Difficult
by Moles and Bad Visibility—
Russians Trying to Check
Invaders.

Petrograd.—The Germans have landed detachments on the coast of the Gulf of Riga, on the north of Oesel Island, and near the village of Serro, on the southern part of Dago Island, the war office announces.

The official report says: "In the Baltic, in the region of the Gulf of Riga, the enemy made several air raids. Nine enemy aircraft dropped 23 bombs in the region of Cerel on our transports. One transport steamer was slightly damaged. Our airmen by a daring attack dispersed the enemy machines and drove two of them into the sea.

"The enemy is working stubbornly to clear the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, near the Courland coast. Under cover of naval forces several times superior to our defending detachments, the enemy landed detachments on the coast of the Gulf of Tagalah, on the Island of Oesel. Another detachment was landed near the village of Serro, on the southern part of the Island of Dago. The coast batteries were silenced by the powerful fire of the enemy dreadnaughts. The enemy activities have been rendered difficult, however, by moles which we constructed and owing to bad visibility.

"The garrison of Oesel is engaged in fighting the enemy forces which have been landed and all measures have been taken against these invaders.

"In the Black Sea an enemy submarine bombarded the port of Tuapse and discharged 20 shells. Our coast batteries opened fire, supported by rifle fire, and the submarine submerged and quickly disappeared."

STIR NATION ON LIBERTY LOAN.

Tardiness of Country's Response
Causes Concern in Washington.

Washington.—The tardiness of the country in responding to the second Liberty Loan is causing deep concern to officials here. President Wilson and his Cabinet are watching the campaign with great interest.

With half of the campaign gone, Treasury officials estimated that not more than \$600,000,000 had been subscribed, and they considered their estimate liberal. It has become apparent to officials that a new and tremendous impetus must be given to the campaign if the subscription is to approximate the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for.

The whole weight of the Administration is to be thrown into the balance for the rest of the campaign and a drive of dimensions unapproached heretofore is to be made.

WIVES MUST STAY AT HOME.

War Department Will Return Officers
If They Go to France.

Washington.—Women and warfare don't mix, the War Department has decided. Hence, it has instituted the policy of sending home any American officer who permits his wife or mother to go to France to be near him.

This rule today is working better than the former restriction simply refusing the wives permission to go to the front. They then used to make application to the Red Cross to be sent to Europe as nurses or aids.

General Pershing holds that the presence of such near and dear relatives demoralizes single-minded devotion to duty.

U. S. MAY SEIZE NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Commandeering of 150 Lying Idle
Is Urged on Government.

Washington.—Seizure of nearly 150 neutral ships lying idle in American ports is being urged upon the government. This step may follow within a few months the requisition of more than 450 vessels under the American flag on Monday. The neutral steamers cannot be sold to America because the neutrals fear Germany will declare war on them, but if America commandeers the boats, paying them fair prices, the owners will privately be as delighted as the Allies.

16,000 CANADIAN HOTELS HELP.

Cut Consumption of Meat Fifty-one
Per Cent.

Washington.—More than 16,000 hotels and restaurants in Canada have by institution of meatless days reduced consumption of meat 51 per cent. and beef 40 per cent., as compared with the preceding months. They also have made considerable economies in wheat and flour by substitution of other cereals and by actual cutting of consumption.

BALL BOX SCORE SANITY PROOF.

Man in Matteawan Submits This as
Evidence to Judge.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Henry Marks, after being confined in Matteawan for 18 years as insane presented his ability to keep a baseball box score to Justice Platt as proof of his sanity.

The intensity of the tone obtained from a phonograph can be varied by a recently patented needle mounting provided with a counterweight to regulate its pressure.

TO KEEP THE BOYS WARM IN CAMP

Many Clothes and Sleeping
Things are Shipped.

MEADE GETS BIG SUPPLY

Four Times As Many Blankets As
Men At Cantonment—Great Mobilization Of Textile
Industry.

Washington.—Nearly 13,000,000 articles of clothing and sleeping equipment have been shipped to the 16 National Army cantonments, according to official figures made public by the War Department.

Of this enormous total, Camp Meade, with 20,300 men in camp, has received the following: Bedsacks, 30,000; blankets, 80,532; cotton breeches, 16,096; woolen breeches, 21,295; cotton coats, 16,691; woolen coats, 24,188; summer drawers, 50,817; winter drawers, 116,011; hats, 42,062; leggings, 24,111; overcoats, 22,034; flannel shirts, 53,096; cotton stockings, 66,878; light woolen stockings, 41,453; cotton undershirts, 48,615; woolen undershirts, 17,695; and shoes, 36,642.

The figures cover shipments up to October 2. They reveal a tremendous response on the part of the American industries to the emergency demands of the Government. Deliveries that have already been made seemed only a few weeks ago to be utterly impossible of accomplishment. When the war broke out the manufacturing establishments were without large reserve stocks of any kind, owing both to domestic consumption and the insistent demands from foreign countries. In the few months since then these industries have been practically made over to the needs of Uncle Sam, and there has been such a mobilization and realignment of their facilities as to stagger imagination in many instances.

From now on, it is stated, the flow of supplies for the army will be steady and constant. The total figures on shipments made to all 16 cantonments follow: Bedsacks, 422,346; blankets, 1,402,390; cotton breeches, 436,749; woolen breeches, 259,805; cotton coats, 267,579; woolen coats, 204,728; summer drawers, 912,272; winter drawers, 1,047,690; hats, 607,374; leggings, 459,310; overcoats, 289,713; flannel shirts, 797,997; cotton stockings, 1,606,532; light wool stockings, 1,276,023; heavy wool stockings, 1,297,515; cotton undershirts, 1,019,801; woolen undershirts, 1,023,093; shoes, 937,734. Grand total, 12,974,111 articles.

INDICTED FOR BOMB PLOTS.

Four Accused Of Conspiring To Destroy
Munition Ships.

New York.—Indictments charging a conspiracy to "plant" incendiary bombs aboard ships carrying munitions of war from this port to the Entente Allies in 1915, were returned by a Federal grand jury here against Eugene Reister, Joseph Zeffert, Walter Uhde and Bonford Bonface. Three of the men were taken into custody last night by the police "bomb squad" and the fourth today.

Bail for Zeffert was fixed at \$8,000 and for the others at \$10,000 each, in default of which they were sent to jail. Others involved in the conspiracy and previously indicted included Franz von Rintelen, a captain in the German Navy; Dr. Walter T. Scheel, alleged to have operated a "bomb factory" in Hoboken; Captain Otto Wolpert and Carl Schimmel.

Evidence that Schimmel had knowledge of the placing of bombs aboard the Lusitania prior to her last voyage is being investigated. The indictments returned today charge that Schimmel carried through the streets of New York three packages containing bombs intended to be placed aboard ships.

SANK THE LIEBENFELS.

Captain and Editorial Writer Con-
victed Of Conspiracy.

Aiken, S. C.—Paul Wierse, editorial writer of the Charleston (S. C.) American, and Captain Klattenhoff, of the German steamship Liebenfels, were convicted in Federal Court here of conspiracy to sink the ship in Charleston Harbor, and sentenced to two years in Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs each.

CRISIS FOR MICHAELIS.

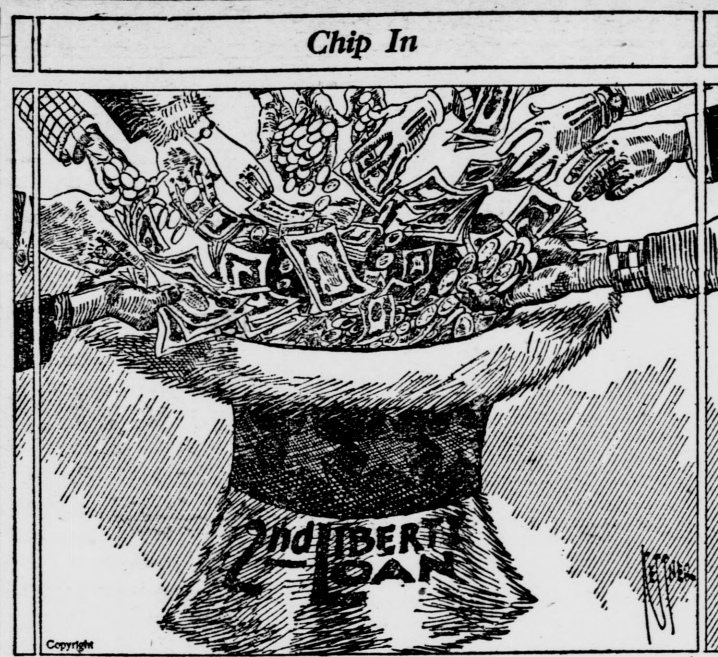
His Downfall Predicted As Result Of
Naval Mutiny.

Copenhagen.—Germany's paper crisis over the Pan-German propaganda, which loomed so big in anticipation but was so small in results, has passed. In its place has arisen a new, and this time a really serious crisis, caused by the attempt of Chancellor Michaelis, vice-chancellor Helfferich and Minister of the Navy von Capelle to use the alleged plot in the German navy as a political weapon against the party of the extreme left in the Reichstag.

MORE LOANS TO THE ALLIES.

England and France Each Receive \$40,000,000 More.

Washington.—Loans of \$40,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were announced by the Treasury Department. This advances Great Britain's total to \$1,280,000,000 and that of France to \$730,000,000. The aggregate of United States loans to the Allies since the war began is \$2,598,400,000. For the first six months' participation in the war the loans averaged \$14,000,000 a day.



STAPLE FOODS UNDER CONTROL

Put Under License By Presi-
dential Proclamation.

20 COMMODITIES AFFECTED

Manufacture, Storage, Importation and
Buying and Selling Brought Under
Federal Registration To Pre-
vent Unreasonable Profits.

Washington.—Government control of foodstuffs is extended to take in virtually all the essential articles of diet by proclamation issued by President Wilson directing the Food Administration to license after November 1 the manufacture, storage, importation and distribution of some 20 prime commodities. Many small dealers are exempted, as are farmers, who are especially excepted in the Food Control Law.

The Proclamation.

After quoting the Food Control Act, under which the action is taken, the President's proclamation says:

"It is essential, in order to carry into effect the purpose of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage and distribution of necessities to the extent hereinafter specified.

"All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business either of (1) operating cold-storage warehouses (a cold-storage warehouse, being defined as any place artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit, in which food products are placed and held for thirty days or more); (2) operating elevators, warehouses or other places for storage of corn, oats, barley, beans, rice, cottonseed, cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal or peanut meal; or (3) importing, manufacturing (including milling, mixing or packing, or distributing (including buying or selling) any or the following commodities:

Commodities Affected.

"Wheat, wheat flour, rye or rye flour; barley or barley flour; oats, meal or rolled oats; corn, corn grits, cornmeal, hominy, corn flour, starch from corn, corn oil, corn syrup or glucose; rice, rice flour; dried beans; pea seed or dried peas; cottonseed, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal; peanut oil or peanut meal; soybean oil, soybean meal, palm oil or copra oil; oleomargarine, lard, lard substitutes, oleo oils or cooking fats; milk, butter or cheese; condensed, powdered or evaporated milk; fresh canned or cured beef, pork or mutton; poultry or eggs; fresh or frozen fish; fresh fruits or vegetables; canned peas, dried beans, tomatoes, corn, salmon or sardines; dried prunes, apples, peaches or raisins; sugar, syrups or molasses.

Small Dealers Exempted.

"Excepting, however, the following: "Operators of all elevators or warehouses handling wheat or rye, and manufacturers of the derivative products of wheat or rye, who have already been licensed.

"Importers, manufacturers and refiners of sugar, and manufacturers of sugar syrups and molasses, who have already been licensed.

"Retailers whose gross sales of food commodities do not exceed \$100,000 per annum.

"Common carriers.

"Farmers, gardeners, co-operative associations of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers, and other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by them.

"Fishermen whose business does not extend beyond primary consignment.

"Those dealing in any of the above commodities on any exchange, board of trade or similar institution as defined by Section 13 of the act of August 10, 1917, to the extent of their dealings on such exchange or board of trade.

"Millers of corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye or rice operating only plants of a daily capacity of less than 75 barrels.

PREDICTS NEW DRAFT LAW.

Kahn Wants To Reach Those Who
Have Become 21 This Year.

Washington.—Representative Kahn, of California, who led the administration forces in the House when the Army Draft law was passed, said a new draft Act would have to be passed at the next session of Congress to reach the many young men who have become 21 years of age since May 18 last and that it probably would amend the existing law so as to register youths from 16 to 17 to become auto-

"Canners of peas, dried beans, corn, tomatoes, salmon or sardines, whose gross production does not exceed 5,000 cases per annum.

"Persons slaughtering, packing and distributing fresh, canned or cured beef, pork or mutton, whose gross sales of such commodities do not exceed \$100,000 per annum.

"Operators of poultry or egg packing plants, whose gross sales do not exceed \$50,000 per annum.

"Manufacturers of maple syrup, maple sugar and maple compound.

"Ginners, buyers, agents, dealers or other handlers of cottonseed, who handle yearly, between September 1 and August 31, less than 150 tons of cottonseed.

Effective November 1.

"Are hereby required to secure on or before November 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

"Applications for the license must be made to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., law department, license division, on forms prepared by it in advance for that purpose, which may be secured on request.

"Any person, firm or corporation or association other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business hereinbefore specified after November 1, 1917, without first securing such license will be liable to the penalty prescribed by said act of Congress."

The penalties prescribed for violation of the act are a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years.

GERMAN NAVAL REVOLT FAILS.

Crews On Four Battleships Mutinied.
Several Shot.

Amsterdam.—A mutiny among the crews of four battleships of the German fleet has occurred at Wilhelmshaven. One of these battleships was the Westfalen, whose captain was thrown overboard and drowned. The crews landed. Marines refused to fire on them, whereupon soldiers surrounded the sailors, who surrendered.

A mutiny is reported to have occurred on the German warship Nürnberg, which was at sea. The men seized the officers and proceeded in the direction of being interned. The Nürnberg was overtaken by destroyers and forced to surrender.

Emperor William went to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven mutineers be shot. Chancellor Michaelis protested, with the result that only three were shot. Heavy sentences were imposed on the others.

Emperor William's visit to Wilhelmshaven in company with Chancellor Michaelis was made after the mutiny had been suppressed.

One of the reasons for the mutiny was bad and inadequate food.

PLANS FOR NEXT DRAFT.

Practically All Eligibles To Be Sum-
moned For Examination At Once.

Washington.—Plans for calling up the next draft of designates for the National Army are now complete. The exact number of men that are to be called up is about the only question still undecided.

That, however, is a detail, inasmuch as General Crowder has determined that a majority, if not all, of the eligibles will be summoned without defer for physical examination and to file exemptions if the latter are to be claimed, so that eligibles will know exactly how they stand on the list.

Revolutionary changes are to be made in the methods. Complete advantages is to be taken of every mistake that was made in the first call.

AT LAST 'TIS ANSWERED.

Scots Don't Wear Anything Under
Kilts In Cold Weather.

London.—At last one who has had the hardihood to ask the question aroused by the sight of a Scot in kilts. During a trial at Old Bailey a Scottish laddie in kilts was a witness. One of the jurors restrained himself as long as possible—then asked him.

"I've never known anyone in my regiment to wear anything under them, even in the coldest weather at the front," answered the Scot.

The judge and jury heaved a sigh of relief.

matically subject to call on reaching the age of 21.

AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Two Suffering From German Shellfire
In France.

Paris.—Robert Lamon, of Evanston, Ill., and Henry Thompson, of Greenville, Del., members of the munitions transport section of the American field service, were wounded Sunday by a German shell while on duty near the front. It is reported their injuries are not serious.

NAVY WILL SOON LEAD THE WORLD

Construction Program Calls For
787 Vessels.

EVERY TYPE IS INCLUDED

Total Program Costs \$1,150,400,000.
Work Of Construction Being Rushed—Some Vessels Completed
and Now In Service.

Washington.—The American Navy's war construction program consists of 787 vessels, including all types from superdreadnaughts to submarine chasers.

In making this announcement, Secretary Daniels said some of the vessels have been completed within the past few weeks and are now in service and that the remainder of the program is being rushed. The total cost is estimated at \$1,150,400,000.

Many of the vessels are destroyers and arrangements have been made for carrying out the \$350,000,000 supplemental destroyer program, which the Navy expects to be completed in 18 months.

Examinations of contracts by the legal representatives of the builders prevented the formal signing of the agreements with the six companies which are to build the craft, but Mr. Daniels said only minor details stood in the way of getting the vessels under construction.

Secretary Daniels said he expected the first of the new destroyers to be launched and commissioned within nine months. They will be of the latest, largest and improved type, which have just been tried by the American Navy, he said, and found to be unsurpassed by any destroyers in the world.

IN ACCORD IN RUSSIA.

Democratic Congress Agrees To
Kerensky's Plans.

Petrograd.—After a conference of three hours of members of the Government, including Premier Kerensky, with a delegation representing the Democratic Congress and with representatives of the bourgeois, a complete agreement was reached on all questions. The Premier declared that the Government purposed immediately to form a complete cabinet, so that the reconstituted coalition government might be able to go to work at once on the basis laid down.

PLOT TO BLOW UP CITY HALL.

Enough Dynamite Found Under Muni-
cipal Building To Shatter It.

Philadelphia.—What is believed by the police to have been an attempt to blow up the City Hall was frustrated when Nathaniel Rambo, a city employee, found enough sticks of dynamite at the southeast corner of the building to blow the building to pieces. The explosive was found directly under the City Controller's window, in whose room the vaults of the city are located.

MEXICANS GET U. S. SOLDIERS.

Two Hunting Ducks On American Side
Imprisoned But Escape.

Fabens, Texas.—Two American soldiers, hunting ducks on the American side of the line south of here, were overpowered and taken prisoners by armed Mexicans, removed to Mexican territory and imprisoned in an adobe building. The soldiers soon made their escape from the building and fled to the American side of the line, where they rejoined their command.

THE MEXICAN VICE-CONSUL HELD

Charged With Non-Compliance With
Draft Law.

New York.—Jesus Martinez, a Mexican, who has refused to comply with the selective draft law on the ground that he is Mexican vice-consul here, was arrested by Federal Agents. He was arraigned before a United States commissioner and held in \$5,000 bail for examination. Martinez has been supported in his action by Juan T. Burns, Mexican consul.

"DROWNED" TO GET INSURANCE.

Fred. R. Spearling, Arrested In New
Orleans, Confesses Fraud.

New Orleans.—Fred. R. Spearling, of Philadelphia, who, according to the police, admitted he pretended to have been drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., two years ago in order that his wife might collect his insurance, was arrested here. According to authorities, Spearling has made a complete confession.

SENATORS TO VISIT FRONT.

Hale and Kenyon Will Study War On
Battle Fields.

Washington.—Senator Hale, of Maine, who was on the European battle front when the President summoned Congress in extraordinary session to deal with war problems, intends returning to France to study the present situation. He will be accompanied by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, who also is anxious to get first-hand information.

THE FREIE ZEITUNG BARRED.

German Newspaper's Mailing Privilege
Revoked.

Newark, N. J.—Edwin S. Jrieth, publisher of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, a German language newspaper, was notified by the Postoffice Department that the paper's second-class mailing privileges had been revoked on the ground that it had violated the provisions of the Espionage act by publishing matter held to be seditious. The plant of the newspaper was raided by Federal agents last week.

NEW DRAFT CALL ABOUT NEW YEAR

Date May Be Fixed for Decem-
ber or January.

QUESTION BEING CONSIDERED

Room For One Or Two More Regi-
ments At Each Camp—Soldiers
Not Debarred From Political
Meetings.

Washington.—Discussion of the advisability of expediting the call for the second increment of the selective draft army now is in progress at the War Department, and it appears likely that the date may be fixed for sometime in December or January.

Mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men is now far enough advanced to show clearly that there will be a big deficiency for the 17 National Army divisions. More than 250,000 of the first increment are still to be assembled, but it is already evident that there will be available 16 cantonments quarters for an additional regiment at each post and at some for a full brigade of two regiments.

The strength of the new regimental organizations is 3,600 men. With a regiment lacking at each cantonment, this alone would mean a shortage of nearly 50,000 men. In addition, there has been authorized a separate division of negro troops, which means nearly 30,000 men withdrawn from the original number assigned to the 16 cantonments.

The shortage is due partially to the necessity of taking out National Army men to fill up National Guard divisions. Two complete National Army divisions of Southern troops have been absorbed in this way. The remnants of three other Southern National Army divisions will be consolidated to form a single divisional unit, and the surplus men from other camps will be sent South to make up the missing divisions.

Drafts on the National Army forces also must be made to fill up the enlisted personnel of the aviation services, the medical corps and the service battalions needed behind the fighting lines abroad. Eventually there will be 250,000 men in the last named service alone, the aviation and the medical service will take nearly as many more, though not all of them will be taken from the national army.

Operating to delay the calling out of the second increment to make good these shortages are several factors. Clothing and equipment is coming forward only at a rate that can meet the demands of the forces already called, and the railways of the country have been overburdened with the job of moving the army and its necessities without hindering freight shipments vital to the Allies.

Fixing the date of the call for the second increment probably hinges also upon the careful study being made by Provost Marshal General Crowder and his assistants of the results of the plan followed in assembling the men called first. Many questions have arisen which it may be desired to avoid hereafter, and substitute regulations to guide both local and district boards, prepared in the light of what actual experience taught, may be issued to govern the second call.

Citizen soldiers in the National Army training camp cantonments will not have to forego the privilege of attending political meetings this fall. Secretary Baker announced that he had approved an order by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Upton, N. Y., permitting political gatherings in camp under proper regulations and that the ruling would apply to all the camps.

World War in Brief

For the first time since he started his series of attacks against the German positions in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig has had to cease an operation before all the objectives were attained. It was not the German guns, however, that stopped the British. It was a more than usually heavy rainfall which started during the battle and turned the already swampy region over which the men were supposed to pass into a veritable quagmire from which they could not untrack themselves for a forward move.

The drive, as has been customary in Haig's strategy, was started in the early hours of the morning, and extended from near the Houtholst Wood to below the Ypres-Menin road. At several points the British troops succeeded in gaining ground over fronts ranging up to a thousand yards, but here the rain intervened and the fighting ceased for the day. During the forward movement over the six-mile front the British captured in the aggregate about 600 prisoners.

The struggle was particularly bitter to the north of Poelcapelle and around Passchendaele. In the latter region the Germans apparently have massed their strongest array of troops, hopeful of being able to stay a further press forward by the British toward the Ostend-Lille Railroad.

The Germans were expecting the battle, for several hours prior to the signal for the British to attack they laid down a heavy barrage fire all along the line, interspersing the rain of steel and explosive shells with asphyxiating gas bombs.

Unofficial reports from Amsterdam are to the effect that Vice Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned. Since his exposure of the mutiny on board German battleships at Wilhelmshaven von Capelle has been violently attacked by the Independent Socialists and the Socialist newspapers generally.

TO BOOST SECOND LIBERTY BOND SALE

Food Administration Forces Will
Help Raise New Loan for
War Purposes.

SAVE FOOD AND LEND MONEY

Big Drive Throughout Nation Coming
Week of October 21-28—How All
Must Unite to Whip Kaiser
and Bring Peace Again.

Washington.—The food pledge campaign is projected upon broad lines, but it is very simple and very plain.

The food administration will marshal its whole force of half a million campaigners organized for food-pledge week, to promote the second Liberty loan. The week of October 21 to 28 has been set for the big drive the food administration has planned to enroll all American families for food conservation. The Liberty loan campaign will be at its height at the same time. Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, in a message to the federal food administrators, and campaign managers of the food enrollment campaign, instructing them to exert every effort to promote the Liberty loan, called this a fortunate coincidence, since both are aimed at the same end and each will supplement the other. The Liberty loan, he says, will enable the government to lend money to the allies, and the food pledge campaign is designed to make certain that there shall be food available to purchase.

Little Problems of Married Life

By WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN

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DANGER OF GROWING APART MENTALLY.

When two friends start out for a long walk together they seem instinctively to adjust their steps so that they walk side by side, within touching distance of each other. If one gradually quickens his pace until he is yards ahead of the other and, in his self-absorption, increasingly widens the distance between them, they cease to be two walking together and become two walking alone. Marriage is a lifelong walk together of two who have selected each other from all the world. It is community of thought, ideals, aims, needs and sentiments that tends to keep them in step. It does not mean a sacrifice of individuality, nor does it demand unanimity of opinion, but there should ever be progressive harmony on essentials and progressive sympathy on nonessentials.

Some men feel a pleasant glow of satisfaction in fulfilled duty when they divide generously with their wives their material prosperity. If money were the only thing in life, or even the greatest thing, their view would be correct, but the really greatest things in the world are those that money cannot buy. When a man finds himself growing broader mentally and does not share his new self with his wife, he is taking an intellectual elevator and letting her trudge alone up the stairway as best she can. When he grows into a larger and finer social world and does not make her a part of it he is traveling in the parlor-car and keeping her in the day coach.

When the larger interpretation of life and its problems strengthens his spiritual and ethical vision, while his wife continues in the narrow horizon of unilluminated household cares, he is monopolizing the telescope, which brings things near and larger, leaving her the microscope which only increases the importance of her trifles.

Growing apart mentally must, under these conditions, become inevitable. It may be that he alone is to blame; it may be her fault, or it may be the blind thoughtlessness of both. His repeated attempts to talk over with her his ideals, his dreams of ambition, his plans, purposes and progress, to stimulate her interest, to share with her his intellectual uplift may be met with no real comprehension, no sympathy, no inspiring response. When comradeship in marriage dies, it really makes very little difference what the postmortem verdict as to the cause may be.

When the husband is out in the world of business which tends to blend with the social world, he may broaden mentally as he prospers materially. He travels over the country, and in a wider acquaintance with men and conditions has many of the rough edges of provincialism worn smooth. He meets men of attainment and action, men of power and prestige, and under a more stimulating environment develops latent strength of his own. He brushes up against keen minds that put a new edge on his thinking; he is in closer touch with current thought and opinion; he has acquired a polish. The keynote of his living, so far as society is concerned, is higher. His tastes become more discriminating, his demands more exacting. If he has not been sharing these things with the wife of his youth, he finds she has been standing still while he has been progressing.

She who faithfully struggled with him and for him, helped him to get the foothold of his present success, and became absorbed in working, planning and saving, may now be a mere drudge. He has a new standard of life now, and she falls sadly short of it. He measures things more superficially, and though her heart may be unchanged, her head is not up to date. He may be ashamed to introduce her into the new society of which he has become a part; she is plain, unattractive, overretiring or overloquacious. She is aggressive in her dress and display; she is not familiar with the rules of the social game—with the "technique" of his new set.

The old equality between them has been destroyed—killed through neglect. It is not the work of a moment, but the slow, widening process of years of growing apart. But the realization of it all may come in a moment. There may be suddenly an illuminating flash of consciousness, when he involuntarily faces it, in comparing her with other women.

Some little mannerism of hers that once was sweet, just because it was hers, jars on his sensibilities and strikes a discordant note. Once he did not care whether she thought it was Homer or Carlyle who wrote "Silas Marner," or whether she had heard of either author or book. Perhaps at that time he did not know the book himself. The red tape of society's cards, passwords and methods may have become second nature to him, and he is unjust in his condemnation of an ignorance which would not have existed had he been sharing with her his expanding life. He may notice with a grating sense of dismay that she does not put the soft pedal on her laughter to conform to the proper rippling notes of mirth prescribed by the social code. She, too, may have her saddening moments of realization and refuse to enter a world where she feels her inferiority, or not realizing, may, to his chagrin, insist on her rights. Usually she boldly takes the plunge into the social waters, confident that she will, somehow, get back to shore.

She may live, in his presence, in an atmosphere of patronizing tolerance, fearing at every word that she may stumble into some pitfall of mispronunciation or an inadvertent phrase, or growing self-assured and reckless, she puts on a full head of steam in the presence of a position requiring tact and just crashes through it like an engineer running his train over a burning bridge. His bearing may reach its melting point; in his acquired su-

persensitiveness he puts fictitious values on points where she is deficient and his tolerance fades into positive neglect. He may then devote his whole time to finer minds, fairer faces and freer morals. How far they may drift apart, no one can tell.

It may be that it is the wife who advances mentally, and he who is the laggard. The increased prosperity may mean close confinement for him to the drudgery of business. The society of a few old friends, survivors of the time when he was poor and struggling, may be all he cares for. Literature may not appeal to him. His daily paper supplies all his needs. The activities of the world of modern science, thought and culture have for him no real interest. His wife, left free to the rounding out of her mind and life, may develop a taste for reading, for companionship that is mentally worth having, for original thinking, for the charm of true conversation, for the discussion of subjects of real importance. She may gather around her a circle of friends who feed her mental hunger and stimulate her thinking. He feels vaguely out of place with these new friends of hers, like a poor relation at a Christmas dinner.

She has found her way into the land of the intellectual and has established a residence there, while he, in his loneliness and isolation, is camping on his frontiers. He feels somewhat a stranger in his own house at social gatherings of her friends. He may chafe under the feeling that he is on the wrong side of the proscenium arch; that he is not one of the performers, but merely a spectator. He longs to cut out all "this heavy intellectual business" and go off quietly with a friend or two and just sit, and talk, and smoke.

This growing apart mentally may assume any of a hundred phases. Husband and wife may be subjected to any class of differing environments that change their mental standpoint and their moral sympathy. New ideas and new ideals may sweep old landmarks of mutual understanding far out to sea. It is a sad outgrowing of a union of love and companionship, a growing unsuitableness where speech that meets no sympathetic response lapses into silence. When sympathy and recognition of one's ideals are found only outside the home walls, when the instinctive impulse to tell of a success or a failure turns to some one else, when ears grow hungry for outside praise, there is serious danger to the happiness of married life.

It is so easy to keep together if both realize the vital importance to all that is sweetest in life in keeping in step. In true comradeship. Talking over the affairs of their individual lives and their life in common, the hopes, the longings, the doubts, the joys and the problems, gives each the basis of knowledge from which most truly to understand and advise each other. Reading the same books, discussing the same current events, hearing the same music, seeing the same plays, criticizing the same pictures, having dearest friends in common, agreeing on the same spiritual and ethical attitude towards life, and sharing in thoughts and plans will do much towards making a growing apart mentally an impossibility.

This keeping in step does not mean the sacrifice of the stronger to the weaker, but the stronger ever, through love, raising the weaker to higher planes of thinking and living. It is not necessary that they should even agree as to the value of each other's pursuits or views, but that both should know them, understand them and respect them and be lovingly tolerant where they are not united in their sentiment or desires. They should give ever their best to each other.

When the husband is a clever, delightful companion at some one else's dinner-table, but a sad, still-life study in silence at his own, he is not giving his best at home. He is retaining his best for the export trade and reserving none for home consumption. When the wife has charity, consideration and sympathy for the cares of others outside the home, and only sharpness and sarcasm for those inside, the timetable of that home requires instant revision or there will be a crashing disaster to their train of happiness. Sources of discord multiply like Australian rabbits when the growing apart intensifies. It is the sacred duty of both to prevent it at the very beginning, to determine that they will permit no thoughtlessness, no drifting, no false sense of duty to family or to the world, to separate them from each other.

Taste Wines of Five Centuries. Rhine wine nearly four centuries old was submitted to a critical test of a committee of connoisseurs at Speyer, Germany. In that ancient cathedral city there is a "wine museum," to which the king of Bavaria has donated some bottles the contents of which date back to the time of the reformation and the Thirty Years' war. The solemn business of tasting these venerable vintages was carried out with due decorum. Some brands dating back to 1728, 1831 and 1840 were found to have lost all bouquet. The experts afterward proudly reported that they had tasted wines of five successive centuries at one session, an unprecedented feat, they say.

If You Wear a Smile. The girl who keeps smiling is sure to benefit herself whether she helps anyone else or not. It is next to impossible to go about with a smiling face and keep a heavy heart. Cultivate a smile because of the inevitable reaction on your own spirits, as well as because a sunny face is so much pleasanter for your friends to look at. Happiness, beauty and helpfulness are all advanced if you wear a smile.—Girl's Companion.

Passing It Along. "And did you let the office boy off?" "Said his grandmother was dead." "You swallowed that old excuse." "I may not swallow it, but I accept it. My boss used to honor it when I was a kid."

The Other Way Round. "Do you stand while they are playing in the national anthem?" "In these times it would be more appropriate to say: 'Do you sit' when it is not being played?"

Clothes of Many Colors Are Offered

New York.—These are stirring times in clothes. The manufacturers and shops have prepared for a rush season. It is their own expression that they are actually scrambling for a supply to meet the demand.

The French gowns are here. New American gowns are not only exploited, but tremendously admired and approved. The effects of those who have taken the French silhouette and built gowns in their own workrooms made of American materials, should be commended in an entire chapter.

Some of the best houses in this country have tried out experienced designers and colorists in producing several hundred gowns that are first cousins to the French in that they express the adopted Paris lines. Each of the designers gives full tribute to the fact that Paris has laid down the laws for the season; but every designer boasts with honest pride that the clothes are the product of American study and workmanship.

In every case, the houses that showed these American gowns called upon their experienced French workers to produce them, and the only ones that were successful were the gowns that had been given into the hands of those who had studied the Paris methods with reverence and earnestness. The result was that the clientele of these houses saw extraordinarily good drapery, the combination of alluring colors and an excellence in tailored suits that we are led to believe is purely American.

The Colors That Prevail.

The silhouette has been established. Every woman now knows that her skirt is to be narrow and her coat long or short, provided it clings to the figure. She knows that top coats are as important as frocks and that some of the best tailors offer only sport suits and top coats to wear over thin one-piece gowns.

She also knows that soft materials take precedence over stiff ones; but she has not exactly classified the various colors, fabrics and accessories that she must accept or avoid.

These are vastly important matters to the average shopper. True, there is a class of women who go to expensive houses that handle only a few of the most fashionable pieces of apparel and offer nothing that can lead one into the wrong path; but this class remains an exclusive one, and what they do or do not do is not always a guide to the mass of women who must fight out the battle of clothes in their own way and to whom victory is vital.

Take colors. Who does not feel perplexed and confused on entering a shop where hundreds of colors are dashed upon the vision and offered as the latest thing? One feels that a gigantic kaleidoscope has been run before the eyes. The brain refuses

and not many are available for the woman who has not many social opportunities to display a variety of clothes.

To begin at the beginning of the color scheme: Midnight blue holds its own. Black is in demand by those who want to dress well in the afternoon and evening, but it does not hold a high place for street suits or frocks.

Dark Green Rivals Blue.

Dark green is a serious rival to dark blue, and the French dressmakers who exploited it last year are now reaping a reward because the public is accepting it. Know yourself well, however, before touching any tone of green. If you're picturesque, you can wear it in any one of the shades that are variously known as jade, Egyptian and lettuce.

The woman who can wear jade clothes and jewelry has a successful season before her, for many of the best materials are woven in this alluring but difficult tone, and the Ori-



This Helmet of Navarre is made of tete de negre velvet, with visor faced with white satin. It is trimmed with two large silver buckles.

ental shops are filled with bits of fine jade made into earrings, hair combs and necklaces. There are fans of peacock feathers with jade sticks and also buckles of the Chinese quartz for slippers. Soft gold-tissue gowns are embroidered with jade beads, in the Byzantine fashion.

Red flickers through the color scheme or bursts upon the vision like the flame from the artillery at the front. It is against the accepted psychology that the colors of war should be exploited while war is on.

It is better to be sane than foolish when one approaches the subject of red in clothes. The scarlet danger sign should be put over all the counters where red fabrics are placed, and it should be worn by the mannequin who parades in a red gown. It is the color of conflict; it is not the color of peace. The woman who can wear it well is thrice blessed, sartorially speaking, and she is apart from her neighbors, because she is a rare type.

None of this applies to dark red. No danger sign is needed against the rich wine surface that brings out what is best in a woman's complexion and eyes. These well-known burgundy shades are offered. They come in duvetyne, serge, satin, velvet and Rodier's weave of the so-called Bolivia cloth, which the American weavers are imitating in a successful way.

An Epidemic of Gray. The world has gone on for a century or two feeling that gray is the tone of sadness and that its Quakerish ugliness must be avoided. It has been a difficult color for decades. Women have adopted it only when the silver sheen on its surface made it possible.

This season, however, all doubts are dispensed by the superior tones which the dyes have imparted to the various fabrics grouped under the elastic name of gray.

There is moonlight gray, which may spell peace, but it is in close proximity to artillery gray, which stands for death. There is the gray of granite and the gray of London smoke. There is the gray of a New England sea mist, and there is the tone that one gets from the glitter of cut steel.

These grays are not used alone this season. They are combined with horizon and Chinese blue, with jade and Egyptian green, with incense red, Mandarin yellow and amethyst purple. (Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SEASON OF COMBINED COLORS

Fashion is Welcomed, Especially by Milliners, Who Do Not Like Solid Black Velvet Hat.

It is quite probable that it is to be a season of combined colors. This is acceptable to the majority of women, and even the stickler for the one-color scheme is apt to like a bit of another color used as a facing.

A year ago several of the French designers brought out the double-faced cloth and used it to achieve a good color scheme, and this trick led to the widespread fashion of facing one color with another and turning it over here and there to give the public an idea of what was done.

The milliners are especially delighted with this fashion because it gives them a chance to get color next to the face. The solid black velvet hat, for instance, which has remained in fashion with a startling persistency, had its drawbacks. There are hundreds of women who cannot wear black above the eyes and the skin of the

RIGHT SEED BED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE



DISKING A FIELD FOR CROP OF WHEAT.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Make the seed bed fit for the seed. Do not 'intern' wheat worth \$3 or \$4 a bushel for seed purposes in a condition of soil impossible for germination."

That precaution is urged by the United States department of agriculture on all farmers who contemplate sowing the high-priced seed of a high-priced food this fall. To plant seed on poorly prepared land not only wastes the seed that does not germinate, the specialists point out, but it may mean the loss of an entire investment if a paying stand is not obtained.

Right Condition of Bed.

A seed bed for wheat must be firm, moist, and well compacted beneath with a mellow, finely divided upper three inches of soil, the specialists advise. If wheat is grown in rotation with oats or after wheat, the stubble should be plowed to a depth of at least seven inches immediately after harvesting the preceding crop of grain. The ground should be harrowed within a few hours after plowing and cultivation with harrow, disk, drag, or roller should be given as necessary thereafter until planting time. These operations are necessary to kill weeds, to settle and make firm the subsoil, and to maintain a soil much on the surface. The earlier the preparation of a seed bed for wheat is started the better the condition of the soil will be at planting time. Late plowing does not allow time for thorough preparation.

If a cultivated crop precedes wheat,

frequent cultivation given to this crop will preserve moisture and maintain a soil much. If level cultivation has been practiced, a good seed bed easily can be prepared by disking and harrowing after removing the crop. However, if weeds are present, it may be advisable to plow shallow, the disk preceding and following the plow.

Conserving Moisture.

Early plowing followed by thorough tillage aids in catching the water which falls and in conserving this and the water already in the soil for use by the wheat plants. The firm seed bed under the mulch thus made enables the young plants to make use of the subsoil waters which rise when there is a perfect union between the plowed soil and the subsoil. Sufficient moisture is thus assured for the germination of the seed and for the early fall growth of the seedlings, a very important consideration. Plant food is also likely to be more abundant in the soil when such methods are employed.

If the importance of thorough tillage were more generally recognized and proper methods of seed-bed preparation were more widely employed throughout the so-called humid areas, there would be less frequent losses from drought and better wheat crops would result, the department specialists declare. In this area the mistake is often made of thinking there will always be moisture enough present for a maximum crop growth, with the result that short crops often are obtained where more attention to moisture conservation would have assured good yields.

INSTRUCTIVE HINTS FOR THE ORCHARDIST

Big Tree Is Not Always Most Desirable—Learn to Outwit Disease and Insects.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

Plant apple trees five or six inches deeper than other fruit trees.

It is a mistake to assume that a big tree will always come into bearing sooner than a small one.

If too big the storms may cause them to be seriously injured before the roots have become thoroughly fixed.

A tree which is infested with insects will not thrive any better than a pig covered with lice.

The farmer who starts an orchard and has not studied the effects of spraying might as well save his time and expense. He will fail without spraying.

The Ben Davis makes a brave showing on the city fruit stands, but doesn't it cause prejudice against the ignorant against all apples?

An old broom from which most of the brush has been worn off will remove loose bark from the trunks of trees, and at the same time destroy many hiding places of insects.

A tree which is properly sprayed and cared for, however, seldom has any rough bark to remove.

Do not let the pears remain on the trees until thoroughly ripe, or they will become soft and mealy.

CONCISE DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING A SILO

Everything Should Be Made Ready for Continuous Run When Cutting Is Begun.

(By L. B. BASSETT, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

Silo filling is a hurry-up job in order to get all the growth possible and to avoid frost. Consequently everything should be made ready for a continuous run when cutting starts.

The cutter should be put in first-class shape, special attention being given to the knives and knife heads. An extra set of knives should be on hand. The blower, fan and both knives should run at the rated speed. Poor joints and a leaky blower mean more work.

Starve on Corn. Confine a chicken in a corn crib, with nothing to eat but corn, and it will starve to death. It is quite certain that it will not do well without grit and insects, and it should have some exercise.

Roup Treatment. Roup has several forms, some of which are incurable, such as consumption. It is also laborious to handle affected fowls. The most advisable plan is to destroy every one of them.

power and clogging. The cutter bar should be in good condition and the knives and bar properly adjusted to each other. If any extras are likely to be needed for the corn binder they should be on hand.

Authorities agree that the nearer ripe the corn is, if it contains enough water to make good silage, the sweeter the silage will be and consequently the more palatable; also the greater the amount of digestible nutrient it will contain. Roughly speaking, a majority of the ears should be denting. When large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best, otherwise the last cut will be too ripe.

Short-cut silage means greater silo capacity, less air space, and if the corn is a little dry, less likelihood of spoiling. Short cutting, also, means reduced capacity of the machine and more power. If the stalks are coarse and woody the waste is greater in long-cut silage. In fine stalked corn that is very green there is less difference between the long and short cut.

When corn is very dry from being overripe or frozen, it is often necessary to apply water to the silage in order to make it keep. Enough water should be applied to moisten thoroughly the whole mass. There is little danger of applying too much water.

Roughly speaking it takes one and one-half to two horsepower gas for every ton per hour of green corn cut one-half inch in length and blown 30 feet high. From this it will be seen that to cut ten tons per hour one needs a silo 100 feet high and a 30 foot high will require approximately a 15 or 20 horse power gas engine. If the same amount per hour is cut one-fourth of an inch long it will require considerably more power.

ESSENTIALS IN PLANT LIFE

Finer the Seed Bed the Quicker the Seed Germinates and the Faster the Plant Grows.

Plants cannot assimilate food elements that exist in the soil until these elements are chemically changed or broken up. Bacteria, air, heat and water are the agents to do this. Only in the liquid form can plants feed upon soil elements. The finer the seed bed the quicker the seed germinates and the faster the plant grows, provided, of course, that the water supply is all right. Every act and condition that reverses this condition of the seed bed is a hindrance to plant growth.

Mulching Currants. Currants and gooseberries may be mulched with clean hay or lawn clippings when the fruit is so far advanced as to make cultivation injurious.

Growing Celery. Celery must be kept growing thriftily. If checked during its growing it is likely to run to seed.

Raising Calves. Raise all calves for which there is ample feed.

GOOD ROADS

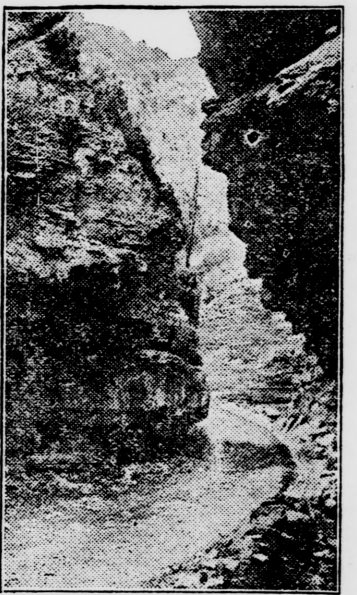
PIKE'S PEAK HIGHWAY OPEN

Alignment Definitely Completed From Atlantic to Pacific—Last Link Has Been Forged.

The Pike's peak ocean to ocean highway has definitely completed an independent alignment from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, says the New York Tribune. The last link in the chain was forged at San Francisco on July 30, when the national officers, in conference with representatives of various California routes, selected the Feather-River Sacramento Causeway routes and established the Pacific coast terminus at Oakland and San Francisco.

With terminal on the Atlantic seaboard both at New York city and Philadelphia, the first prong passes through Newark and Morristown, N. J.; Easton and Allentown, Pa., joining with the Philadelphia prong at Reading, Pa., thence continuing westward along the William Penn highway through Harrisburg, Tyrone, Altoona, to Pittsburgh; crossing Ohio through Steubenville, Coshocton, Newark, Columbus, Springfield and Dayton; Indiana through Richmond, Indianapolis, Rockville; Illinois through Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Griggsville; Missouri through Hannibal, Macon, Chillicothe, St. Joseph; Kansas through Hiawatha, Belleville, Norton, Colby, Goodland; Colorado through Burlington, Limon, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Hartsel, Buena Vista, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Meeker; Utah through Vernal, Duchesne, Heber City, Park City, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Brigham, Lucin; Nevada via the Overland trail through Elko, Winnemucca, Lovelock, Reno, and California through Portola, Quincy, Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento, Davis, Benicia, Martinez, Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco.

The completion of the western extension of the highway followed an official inspection of the trip made by President C. F. Adams, in accordance with the decision of the midsummer meeting held on top of Pike's peak, July 10-11, following a sociability tour from Chillicothe and St. Joseph. The reports made on the inspection trip indicate that less than 10 per cent of the 1,600 miles between Colorado Springs and San Francisco is in poor condition. The road follows streams, is through



Road Through Williams Canon, Near Manitou, Colo.

Inhabited territory with less desert or desolate country to cross than any other transcontinental route, and traverses some of the most wonderful scenic sections of the United States. Visits were made at each town en route, to create new enthusiasm for the route, confer regarding highway development and arrange for a more complete marking system. The average running time was 19 miles per hour.

An emphatic campaign is now being conducted to complete the marking of the Pike's Peak trail from coast to coast. The national specifications require red and white bands, each 10 inches in width, at cross-roads, forks, and frequent intervals between, these to be painted on telephone poles, fence posts, trees or rocks. In addition, a striking marker design in red and white has been adopted, and 1,500 enameled steel signs, 14 by 20 inches in size, are to be placed on individual posts at intervals of not more than five miles between New York and San Francisco.

Highways in Connecticut.

The construction of concrete highways is going on in 22 cities and towns in Connecticut, and when these contracts have been completed there will be about 70 miles of concrete surfaced highway in that state. The highways are 18 feet wide and cost \$15,000 a mile.

Good Roads Indispensable.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition?

Good Roads.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern states spent approximately \$52,000,000.

Prepare Roads for Winter.

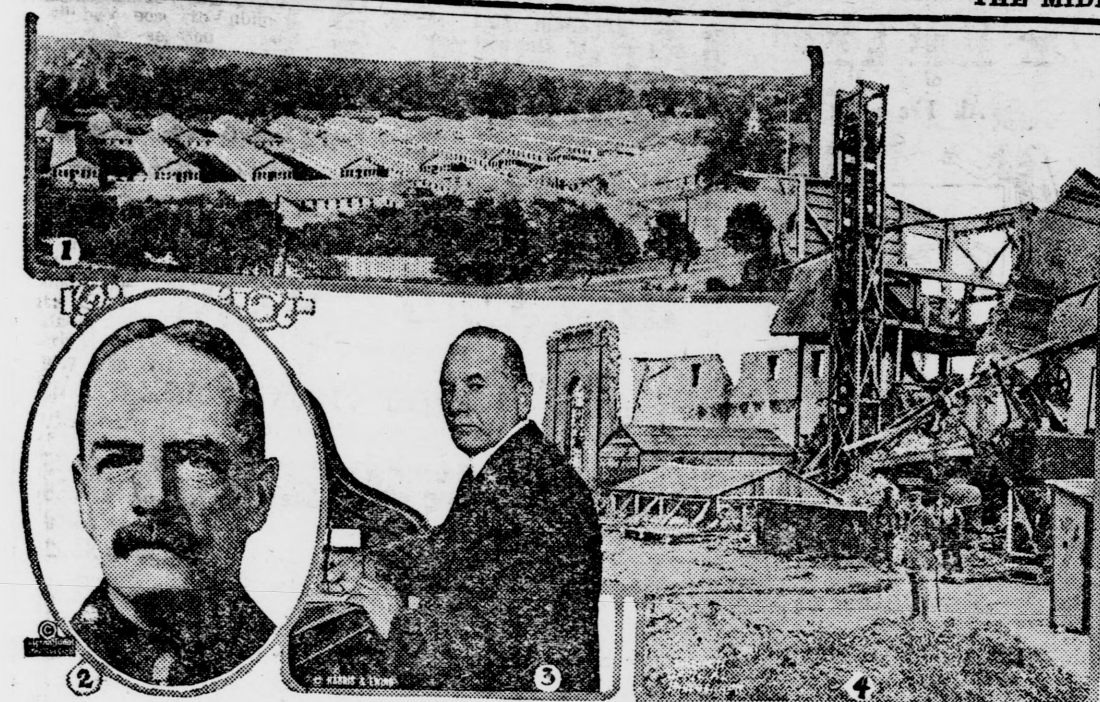
Use the drag to get roads into the best possible shape for winter. They may be bad enough at best, but proper work will help greatly.

Tar Macadam Roads.

The tar macadam road has given the best results of any form of street surfacing tried in California.

Team and Drag Haul.

A good team and split-log drag driven over the road after each rain helps to keep it passable.



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuating medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragosian, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a "free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French manufactory, typical of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Peace Offered by the Kaiser Slowly Losing Its German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George says England will fight until France Regains Alsace-Lorraine—Allies Make Another Successful Drive in Flanders—More of Bernstorff's Perfidy Is Revealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm reminds one of the old-fashioned peddler of notions who would keep adding packages of needles, watches, and even silver coins, to his little bundles of bargains until a sale was effected. With northern France and no indemnities already in his bargain offering, the emperor has added Belgium—with conditions—and now it is reported he and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are prepared to throw in Alsace, the price being peace and the return of Germany's colonies. In a word, the German peace for which the Kaiser shows so consuming a desire is becoming less German every day, and if the allies just say nothing and saw wood—as they probably will—it may finally take on an appearance that will warrant their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis says that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or try to drive a wedge between the German emperor and his people, but the chancellor is hard pressed to save his political fortunes. He and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are being bitterly attacked because of the policy of fostering non-Germans in the country and the army and at the same time making promises of mildness in return for peace. Michaelis was compelled to tell the Reichstag that he did not stand for the extreme demands of the pan-Germans, and for the time being his opponents were satisfied; but his failure as chancellor is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is more yielding than the chancellor, for he told the Reichstag that there now exists "no impediment to peace, no questions that could not be settled by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He added that Germany could make no concessions with regard to those provinces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to take up this challenge of Von Kuehlmann's. "I do not think that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war," he said. "However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain. The reasons for the Kaiser's increasing moderation in demands are not far to seek. They are found in the daily dispatches recording the repeated successful thrusts of the allies in Flanders; the advances of the British in Mesopotamia and Africa; the shortage of German shells; the growing unrest in the armed forces of Germany, reaching the stage of mutiny in the fleet; the scarcity of food in the central nations, and, perhaps most potent of all, the steady, irresistible progress of the United States toward full preparation for war to a victorious conclusion.

Then, too, the Kaiser sees added to the list of his enemies more of the fast dwindling number of those not hitherto on that roll of honor. Though President Irigoyen managed to stave off warlike action by Argentina, Peru and Uruguay last week broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and sent away its ministers. The European nations that remain neutral are suffering more and more. Holland pleads with America for food especially, with the open threat that if it is not sent, she will have to slaughter at least half her cattle and, having no means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already Holland has been put on tea and coffee rations. Switzerland is in better case for the allies seem willing that she shall continue her trade with the central powers in order to obtain coal and iron. For Sweden and Denmark and Norway there is no great sympathy in the allied countries. Their neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet. The revolt on the German high seas fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place several weeks ago, but the facts have just come out. At least four battleships were involved and the crew of one threw their captain overboard, drowning him. The mutineers landed, but were forced to surrender to soldiers. The crew of the Nürnberg seized the vessel and started for Norway, but were taken by destroyers. The Kaiser went to Wilhelmshaven himself and ordered one out of every seven mutineers shot, but the chancellor protested and only three were executed. Minister of Marine von Capelle, informing the Reichstag of the occurrence, accused three independent socialist deputies of foreknowledge and said the plan of the rebels, and to refuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country. The accused deputies denied any guilt, but von Capelle said he had documentary proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not ask the Reichstag to authorize the prosecution of the deputies he named leads to the suspicion that he was trying to use the incident to weaken the political power of the council of notables, but the affair had the opposite effect and some of the majority socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains the delay in the long expected naval movement against Petrograd. In the allied countries the story of the revolt was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs of the year and it was held that if such dissatisfaction exists in the German naval forces, which have not been subjected to very severe hammering, the morale of the army must be breaking down.

New Government For Russia. Premier Kerensky, having virtually defied the democratic congress, appointed a new coalition cabinet pledged to restore order in the republic and suppress anarchy and to renew the fighting power of the army. Kerensky and several of his colleagues went to the front to lay their plans before the soldiers, and seemed hopeful of gaining their support despite the opposition of the council of notables and workmen. The rail workers went on strike, but promised not to tie up the operation of the military railroads, and later were partly appeased by an offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined to work hard for a universal peace, but shows no intention of abandoning its alliances with the foes of Germany. It issued a declaration to that effect on Wednesday, saying it "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders. Another sledge hammer blow at the Germans in Belgium was struck on Tuesday by the British and French acting in conjunction. In the midst of a furious rainstorm Haig's men advanced on a wide front east and north of Ypres, capturing Pucelle and the Gravenstafel ridge and other elevations that command the generally flat country and are invaluable as observation ground. Crown Prince Rupprecht counter-attacked in desperate attempts to regain these dominating heights, but only south of the Ypres-Roulers road was he able to push back the British for a slight distance, and that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the left flank of the British line made a most remarkable dash forward across the flooded bog land south of the forest of Houtholst, piercing the German line to a depth of one and one-quarter miles and regaining land which the French had held for three years. While the French guns set up a terrific barrage fire, the engineers rapidly spread great islands of cork over the water, and erected miles of trestle work and innumerable bridges, and over these the troops rushed with such irresistible

force of great destructiveness. In caliber the guns range from the short, squat mortars, which sit upon their haunches like giant frogs, up through the various members of the howitzer family to the truly sinister naval rifles with their long, tapering barrels. The Americans are delighted with their French weapons, and are studying every detail and adapting themselves to the use of French material. Most of the heavy gunners are men of long experience and do not need much firing practice.

almost as comrades the monster French weapons which they are now grooming for eventual use against the Germans. Some of the guns with which the American artillerymen are training are wonderful and ponderous examples of the French gunmakers' skill and daring. They range from the modest but marvelously effective "155" up to the staggering "400" that hurls a high explosive missile weighing just short of a ton. The 400's are more potent than the Big Berthas ever were in their

days of great destructiveness. In caliber the guns range from the short, squat mortars, which sit upon their haunches like giant frogs, up through the various members of the howitzer family to the truly sinister naval rifles with their long, tapering barrels. The Americans are delighted with their French weapons, and are studying every detail and adapting themselves to the use of French material. Most of the heavy gunners are men of long experience and do not need much firing practice.

The reason given by Josephus for the Jewish law which prohibited the wearing of clothing of linen and wool was that such garments were worn by the priests alone.

A bachelor all his life and a suicide at 65, Harry Frost, of Elvira, Ohio, left his entire estate of \$20,000 to the 'old ladies' home in his town.

A paper bag into which germ or insect-killing gases may be injected has been invented for the storing of clothing.

What's Going On in Maryland

Republicans of Montgomery county met at Rockville and nominated candidates for the House of Delegates and other offices in the county.

Rev. Dr. W. F. Watson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Harrisonburg, has resigned his charge because of bad health.

Alfred W. Gover, superintendent of assessments in Frederick county, estimates that the county's taxable basis will be increased about \$5,000,000.

More than twenty bequests are made in the will of the late Miss Ellen Selsam Ridgely, Middletown, which was filed for probate in the Orphans' Court Thursday.

The Frederick County Auditing Commission scored the offices of the treasurer and county commissioners for the unsystematic methods of book-keeping.

Under the auspices of the Horticultural Society an exhibition of flowers and vegetables was held in the Masonic Hall, Hyattsville, Prince George's county.

An overturned lantern caused the destruction by fire of a bank barn of W. Gary Lakin, near Jefferson, including 1,500 bushels of wheat, the entire hay crop, two drills, a wagon, corn crusher, fodder cutter and all harness, together with other farm machinery. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

To date \$16,623 has been raised in Washington county for the soldiers and sailors library fund. Of this sum less than \$350 was contributed in amounts of \$5 or over. Many school children gave a penny to the fund. The campaign will proceed until the county's apportionment of \$2,000 has been raised.

Memorial services in honor of Associate Judges Henry L. D. Stanford, of Princess Anne, and Robley D. Jones, of Worcester county, were held in the Court House at Princess Anne just before the adjournment of the September term of the Circuit Court. Taking part in the exercises were members of the bench and bar of three counties—Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico.

The skeleton of a white man was found in the woods, near Aberdeen High School, by some of the children while at play. The health officer, Dr. C. H. Kriete, thinks the remains are those of a man 60 years or more of age. Residents of Aberdeen are trying to find some clue to the identity of the man. Seven dollars were found in the clothing, which were in fairly good condition.

Paul Weacock, of Washington, was seriously injured when an automobile in which he was riding plunged down an embankment at a bridge on the Brookland road, a few miles from Hyattsville. After first-aid treatment he was taken to a Washington hospital. W. A. Smith, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was pinned under the car. His leg was broken. Robert Godfrey, of Washington, suffered a broken leg.

The barn, barracks and other buildings on the farm of Samuel Riggs, of R. near Mount Zion, were burned. Two thousand bushels of wheat, a large amount of hay and straw and a number of farming implements were destroyed, and two horses perished in the flames. The loss is placed at \$14,000. It was with difficulty that the flames were prevented from spreading to the dwelling, and hard work also was required to save corn shocked in a nearby field, several shocks of which caught from sparks.

The Bethesda Branch of the Montgomery County Chapter of the Red Cross was organized at Bethesda last evening, with the following officers: Chairman, George P. Sacks; vice-chairman, Charles H. Becker; secretary, Mrs. Robert J. Service; treasurer, Mrs. Walter E. Perry. The officers and Mrs. George E. Hamilton compose the executive committee. The organization meeting was largely attended. Addresses were made by Preston B. Ray, chairman of the Montgomery County Red Cross; Charles W. Prettyman and others.

FAIR OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Warrant Charges Them With Permitting Gambling.

Cumberland—A warrant secured by Constable Charles W. Thompson charging the management of the Cumberland race tracks with permitting gambling on the grounds during the recent meet was served on former Sheriff George E. Deneen, secretary of the races, who pleaded a jury trial before Justice Jacob B. Humbird.

The charge involves nine allegations, one charging gambling for money and the others gambling for merchandise. The men to whom the gambling wheel concession was sold, several being from Baltimore, were arrested and fined \$50 by City Magistrate Bruce, following a raid by the police, but it is alleged after the fine was paid they resumed operations, which were continued all the following day.

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NEW STATE GUARD

Ranks Contain Men From All Walks Of Life—To Be Divided Into Three Units.

Maryland's own State Guard is now a reality, and with over 300 members already enrolled and forming a nucleus for the six companies to represent Baltimore, work of organizing the men into shape began in earnest.

Fifty-six instructors have been chosen from among the enrolled members—men who have had previous military experience and who will prove capable assistants to Major W. D. Jenkins, who has charge of the organization work.

The members of the new regiment are from all walks of life, and range from 18 to 45 years of age. Many of them have had previous military service, many of them have been accepted in the selective draft, but are way down the list, while others have been turned down in their efforts to enlist for foreign service through some slight physical defect, but their spirit has not been dampened, and they are in the State Guard with the same enthusiasm and earnestness that they would display were they at Camp Meade. Some of the men who have signified their intention to come out to drill with the new organization are well known in Baltimore's business and social life.

The Second Maryland Infantry, which is the official designation of the new organization, is to be divided into three parts or groups—the active, middle and reserve corps. Two companies will be assigned to each group, and the men who enlist may choose which group they prefer to be connected with. Thus, a man who feels that he has the time and inclination to devote all of his efforts to the work of the regiment will be placed in the active group. Those men who, for business reasons, can only devote part of their efforts to regimental business, but who can spend a month each year to active service, will be placed in the middle group, while the older men, who feel that their business needs their full attention, but who, nevertheless, feel as though they owed a duty to their state, will constitute the reserve group.

GAITHER'S 8,000 MEN

Detachment From Troop A Gets Welcome Assignment To Patrol Duty In City.

Camp McClellan, Ala.—Brigadier General Gaither, commander of the Fifty-eighth Brigade, now has 8,000 men in charge. The organization of the One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry Regiments having been completed.

The weekly inspection found the Maryland soldiers in the best of physical shape and the condition of equipment also came in for general approval by the inspecting officers.

The Maryland officers attended with the instruction program the day's subject being sanitation and medical service, with special reference to the line. Following this the members of the commissioned personnel joined the 20,000 divisional sportsman who watched the progress of the opening world series baseball game on the camp's electric scoreboard. It was the biggest event in the lives of the uniformed men since arrival here and considerable money changed hands.

Major John P. Hill, of Baltimore, delivered the opening lecture at one of the reservation's Y. M. C. A. buildings, taking as his subject the sphere of usefulness of such a structure in an army camp.

A detachment of Maryland cavalrymen who have been assigned to the mounted police under Major Hobart Brown, are a part of a platoon to patrol the business section of Annapolis.

The program of intensive training for the week has been announced as follows:

Setting-up exercises, running school of squad whistle and arm signaling, sighting aiming position and trigger squeeze practice and deflection and elevation correction test of recruits by squad leaders, inspection and practice marches led by battalion commanders with inspection and readjustment of packs, after 50 minutes of work.

ACCUSES ELECTION OFFICIALS.

J. W. Owens Files Petition Asking Removal Of Two.

Annapolis.—James W. Owens, who acted as counsel for the Progressive Democratic candidates in the recent contest of the primary election, has prepared a petition to be filed with the Board of Supervisors of Elections in which he asks for the removal of two of the election officials on grounds of incompetency.

The petition is directed against R. P. Bagin, one of the officials for the First precinct of the Fourth district, and Orrie Sherbert, of the First precinct of the Eighth district. As to Mr. Bagin, the petition charges that he negligently failed to place his initials on at least 23 ballots cast in the First precinct of the Fourth district and which were not counted. Concerning the case of Sherbert, it is charged that this official has previously been convicted of a criminal offense under the laws of the State.

17 AUTOISTS IN NET.

Annapolis Police Justice Collects \$167.50 In Fines.

Annapolis.—Agents of the State Motor Vehicle Commissioner's office on Sunday and Saturday succeeded in arresting 17 violators of the Motor Vehicle law, as a result of which a total of \$167.50 was collected by Dr. William S. Welch, city police justice. In four cases the charge brought against the offenders was for speeding, and the majority of others were for the improper display of lights.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, \$1.90 c i f New York.

Oats—Spot weak; standard, 65½c. Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 44½c; 45½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 44½c; firsts, 43½c; seconds, 41½c; 42½c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 45c; extra firsts, 43c; firsts, 39½c; 41½c; seconds, 37½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henry whites, fine to fancy, 62c; 66c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henry browns, 48c; 52c.

Cheese—State fresh specials, 25½c; 36c; do, average run, 25½c; 25½c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Steady inquiry for nearby wheat. Bag lots sold at \$1.93@2.10 per bu. Contract wheat readily marketed at the government prices. No. 2 red soft spot, \$2.23; No. 2 red winter spot, \$2.24.

Corn—Prime old nearby yellow on spot at \$9 per bbl. Contract corn is plentiful and prices nominal in absence of business.

Oats—Standard white, 65c; No. 3 white, 64c; 64½c. Hay—Timothy—No. 1, \$26. Standard timothy, \$25@25.50; No. 2, \$24.50@25; No. 3, do, \$20@23. Clover mixed—Light, No. 1, \$24; No. 2, \$23@23.50. Clover mixed—No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$20@22. Clover—No. 1, \$20@21; No. 2, \$17@19; No. 3, \$11@14.

Straw—Straight Rye, No. 1, \$16.50@17; No. 2, \$15.50@16. Tangled—No. 1, \$12.50@13; No. 2, \$11@11.50. Wheat—No. 1, \$10@10.50; No. 2, \$9@9.50. Oats—No. 1, \$10.50@11; No. 2, \$9.50@10.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 46c; 46½c; do, choice, 45c; 46c, 44c; 44½c; do, prints, 46c; 47c; do, blocks, 45c; 46c; 38; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 37; Ohio rolls, 36c; 36½c; West Virginia rolls, 36c; 36½c; storepacked, 35; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 37.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 28c; 29c; do, small to medium, 27c; 28c; do, white Leghorns, 27c; 28c; old roosters, 15c; 16c; springers, large, 28c; 29c; do, small to medium, 28c; 29c; do, white Leghorns, 27c; 28c. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3½c; 4c; and over, 24c; 25c; do, puddle, do, do, 23c; 24c; do, muscovy, do, do, 23c; 24c; do, smaller, 21c; 22c. Turkeys—Young, 7 lbs and over, 28c; old, 28c. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 20c; do, old, 20c. Guinea fowl—Young, 1½ lbs and over, each, 45c; do, 1½ lb average, do, 35c; 40c; do, smaller, do, 25c; 30c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 41c; 42c; Western firsts, 41c; 42c; West Virginia firsts, 40c; 41c; Southern firsts, 40c.

Calves—Choice, handy-weight veals, per lb, 16c; good veals, do, 15c; 15½c; heavy, fat veals, 14½c; 15c; heavy, smooth, fat calves, per head, \$25@30; heavy, rough calves, do, \$15@18; small, thin calves, do, \$8@10.

Lambs and Sheep—Choice, fat sheep, per lb, 8c; 9c; spring lambs, choice, fat, do, do, 16c; 16½c; fair to medium grade lambs, do, 14c; 15c.

Deer Cattle—First quality, per lb, 9c; 9½c; do, medium, do, 7c; 8c. Milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, \$50@65; do, common to fair, do, \$30@40. Live Pigs—As to size, per head, \$3@4.50. Shoats, as to size, \$5@6.50.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Government standard inspection: No. 1 red, \$2.27; No. 1 soft red, \$2.25; No. 2 red, \$2.24; No. 2 soft red, \$2.22; No. 3 red, \$2.21; No. 3 soft red, \$2.19; No. 4 red, \$2.17; No. 4 soft red, \$2.15; white wheat, relatively same price as red (Mixed wheat, 2c off.) No. 5 wheats, red or soft, and "sample" will be bought on their merits, but in no case at above 1c under No. 4.

Corn—Western, No. 2 yellow, \$2.10@2.15; do, No. 3, do, nominal; do, No. 4, nominal; do, No. 5, do, nominal. Oats—No. 2 white, new, 65c; 66c; standard, white, new, 64c; 65c; No. 3, white, new, 64c; 64½c; No. 4 white, new, 63c; 64c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 21c; 24c; roosters, 19c; 20c; spring chickens, not Leghorns, according to quality, 21c; 23c; white Leghorns, 19c; 21c; ducks, Pekin, 22c; 23c; Indian Runner, 19c; 20c; spring, 22c; 23c; turkeys, 22c; 26c; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, 90c; 91c; smaller sizes, 70c; 80c; guineas, old, per pair, 60c; 65c; pigeons, old, per pair, 24c; 25c; do, young, per pair, 20c; 22c.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 46c; extra, 44½c; 45½c; extra firsts, 44c; firsts, 43½c; seconds, 42c; 42½c; nearby prints, fancy, 48c; average extra, 46c; 47c; firsts, 44c; 45c; seconds, 42c; 43c; special brands of prints, jobbing at 51c; 54c.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, \$12.60 per case, nearby current receipts, \$12.30 per case; do, seconds, \$10.95@11.25 per case; Western firsts, \$12.60 per case; do, firsts, \$12.30 per case; do, seconds, \$10.95@11.25 per case; fancy selected, carefully candied eggs were jobbing at 50c; 51c per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, June, 26½c; specials, higher; do, fresh made, best, 25c; 26c; do, choice, 25c; 25½c; do, fair to good, 24c; 24½c.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$18@19.20; light, \$17.35@19; mixed, \$17.50@19.45; heavy, \$17.50@19.45; rough, \$17.50@17.80; pigs, \$13.50@17.25.

Sheep—Wethers, \$9.10@13; ewes, \$8.60@11.85; lambs, \$13.50@18.35. Cattle—Native steers, \$7.20@17.50; Western steers, \$6.25@14.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@11.60; cows and heifers, \$5.15@12.35; calves, \$9.50@16.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$18.75@19.40; heavy, \$19.50@19.60; packers and butchers', \$19@19.50; light, \$18.50@19.40; pigs, \$17@17.50. Cattle—Southern; weak. Prime fed steers, \$16@17; dressed beef steers, \$11@15.50; Southern steers, \$7@11.50; cows, \$5.50@10; heifers, \$6.50@13; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@14.15; bulls, \$6.25@8; calves, \$6.50@13.50.

The DAIRY



INGREDIENTS OF DRY RATION

Should Not Be Different From Those Fed to Cow at Other Times—Give Some Roughage.

The ingredients of the ration for the dry cow should not be so very different from that fed at other times. In order to cut down on the fat-producing elements, hominy is frequently used in place of corn. Bran and oats are both rich in mineral matter which goes to give bone to the unborn calf.



Traveling Feed Box in Use.

If she has been fed with high protein feeds a change of ration will rest and cool the digestive system.

As calving time draws near, a laxative feed, such as oilmeal in small quantities, loosens the bowels and lessens the danger of caked udder or milk fever at time of calving. Along with these concentrates eight to ten pounds of clean hay or corn stover will give sufficient roughage to keep the grain from massing in the stomach, and make digestion easy.

SEPARATING CALF FROM COW

Allow Young Animal to Remain With Dam for Day or So That It May Receive the First Milk.

It is well to allow the calf to remain with the dam for a day or two in order that it may receive the colostrum, or first milk. Colostrum milk has a purgative effect which aids in clearing out the calf's digestive system. If the mother's milk is very rich, it may be necessary to feed milk with a lower percentage of butterfat.

It is somewhat easier to teach young calves to drink than it is to teach older ones, but in either case it is necessary for the calf to become hungry before it will drink milk from a pail. One method of teaching the calf to drink is to get it to suck the attendant's finger as its mouth comes in contact with the milk in the pail. The finger can be withdrawn gradually, and the calf will usually continue to take in the milk. Patience, rather than force, is a prerequisite on the part of the feeder.

SPRAY MIXTURES FOR COWS

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Fish Oil, Oil of Tar and Crude Carbolic Acid.

Spray mixtures may add to the comfort of a cow by keeping off numerous flies. Several of these compounds may be mixed at home.

A mixture recommended for this purpose is given in Bulletin 267 of the Ohio experiment station as 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and one part of crude carbolic acid. Another formula is one-half gallon of oil of tar, one-half gallon of cottonseed oil, and one-half pint of crude carbolic acid. Such mixtures sprayed on cattle keep off flies for a time.

COWS NOT MILKED PROPERLY

Not Much Gained by Feeding Unless Farmer Takes All the Milk and Butterfat Feed Makes.

There is not much to be gained by feeding a cow unless you are determined to get all the milk and butterfat the feed makes. You cannot get all the milk and butterfat the feed makes unless you milk the cow right. A large percentage of cows are not milked right, so a large loss of milk and a larger loss of butterfat result. It is as important that cows be well milked as it is that they be well fed.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Use of Purebred Bull Is Cheapest Way—Too Much Stress Cannot Be Laid to Ancestry.

The use of a purebred bull is the cheapest way of building up a herd. In selecting a bull too much stress cannot be laid to his ancestry. The greater the number of good producers in his pedigree, the better the chances for stamping desirable dairy characteristics upon his offspring.

Continue Feeding Grain.

No matter how good the pastures may be, continue to feed the dairy cow some grain during the summer. Feed about one pound of grain to every three pounds of milk produced.

Make Better Butter. If you take the pains necessary to making good butter, go a bit farther and put it up in attractive packages.

Scrupulously Clean. Everything about the calf should be scrupulously clean.

PLEASED WITH FRENCH GUNS

American Express Appreciation of Artillery With Which They Are Constantly Practicing.

American Training Camp in France. —Not far behind the American field artillery, which has been in training in a rugged section of France for the last two months, have come the men of the